1	2	3	4	5
	2. कामधेनु मर्केन्टाइल एंड कं० (क्षे० का० महाराष्ट्र)	राजस्व वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किया गया और भारतीय दंड संहिता के अधीन एक मामला दायर किया गया । क० भ० नि० देयों के भुगतान में चूक के लिए क० भ० नि० एवं प्र० उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14 के अंतर्गत एक अभियोजन मामला भी दायर किया जा रहा है ।	मई, 1992 से आगे	130
	3. मै० कैम्पको लि० (कर्नाटक)	क० भ० नि० देयो की वसूली हेतु क० भ० नि० एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम की धारा 7क के अतर्गत एक आदेश पारित किया गया । नियोजक ने क्षे० भ० नि० आ० के आदेश के विरोध मे एक रिट याचिका दायर की है । अत: मामला निर्णयाधीन है ।	जनवरी, 1979 से मार्च, 1990	1039

Different Norms for Trade Union

1858. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what are the norms of Government to grant recognition to General Trade Unions/Associations etc.;

(b) whether the norms applied for recognition in the cases of general trade unions/organisations are different to the norms applied in the case of SC/ST/OBC organisations;

(c) if so, what are the differences and what are the reasons thereof;

(d) whether SC/ST/OBC organisations are considered to be formed on the basis of caste, creed and religion;

(e) if so, whether it is not against the spirit of articles 341 and 342 of the Indian Constitution; and

(f) whether Government propose to issue fresh directives to all the concerned Banks not to recognise SC/ST/OBC organisations formed on caste basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) There is no Central law governing recognition of trade unions. Recognition of trade unions in industry is governed by the Code of Discipline accepted and ratified by all Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (I.L.C.) held in May, 1958. The code came into force from June, 1958. A statement (See below) lying down the criteria for recognition is attached.

(b) to (d) Only registered trade unions can qualify for recognition. SC/ST/OBC Organisations that are not registered as trade unions cannot claim recognition. The Code of Discipline discourages recognition of Cateogry-wise/Department-wise unions. as per the decision taken in the 22nd Session of the I.L.C. held on 28—30 July, 1962.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Banking industry, excluding State Bank of India and Reserve Bank of India, have not accepted the Code of Discipline and have their own rules for conferring recognition on trade unions.

Statement

Criteria for recognition of unions

1. Where there is more than one union, a union claiming recognition should have been functioning for atleast one year after registration. Where there is only one union, this condition would not apply.

2. The membership of the union should cover atleast 15 per cent of the workers in the establishment concerned. Membership would be counted only of those who had paid their subscriptions for atleast

three months during the period of six months immediately preceding the reckoning.

3. A union may claim to be recognised as a representative union for an industry in a local area if it has a membership of at least 25 per cent of the workers of that industry in that area.

4. When a union has been recognised, there should be no change in its position for a period of two years.

5. Where there are several unions in an industry or establishment, the one with the largest membership should be recognised.

6. A representative union for an industry in an area should have the right to represent the workers in all the establishments in the industry, but if a union of workers in a particular establishment has a membership of 50 per cent or more of the workers of that establishment it should have the right to deal with the matters of purely local interest, such as, for instance, the handling of grievances pertaining to its own members. All other workers who are not members of that union might either operate through the representative union for the industry or seek redress directly.

7. In the case of trade union federations which are not affiliated to any of the four central organisations of labour, the question of recognition would have to be dealt with separately.

8. Only unions which observed the Code of Discipline would be entitled to recognition.

Meeting of State Labour Ministers at Bhubaneshwar

1859. SHRI JOYANTA ROY:

SHRI DEBABRATA BISWAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Minister of Eastern and North Eastern States recently met at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference considered agenda items relating to effective implementations of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Bonded Labour, Child Labour, Equal Remuneration Act, Social Security for unorganised labour and Problems of Beedi workers. The conference has, inter-alia resolved to minimise variations in minimum wages between the states in the same region, to provide a component of variable dearness allowance linked to consumer price indices in all scheduled employment, to hold annual meetings of Labour Secretaries/Labour Commissioners of contiguous states to ensure uniform implementation in the border areas, to strengthen enforcement machinery, to conduct surveys and to set up local authorities for monitoring the implementation of various programmes relating to Bonded Labour and Child labour, to prevent gender discrimination in wages and to strengthen social security systems for un-organised labour.

कर्मकारों को मिलने वाले मुआवजे में वृद्धि

1860. **श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :**

श्री ईश दत्त यादव :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सेवा अवधि के दौरान गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए कामगारों के परिवारों को कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अंतर्गत दी जाने वाली मुआवजा राशि में वृद्धि करने पर विचार कर रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध मे कोई अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1923 के अंतर्गत मृत्यू तथा स्थायी पूर्ण अपगता के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति की न्यूनतम राशि को क्रमशः 20,000 रु० से 50,000 रुपये और 24,000 रु० से 60,000 रु० तक बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया गया है। क्षतिपूर्ति की न्यूनतम राशि का निर्धारण करने के लिए 1,000 रु० की मासिक मजदूरी सीमा को भी बढ़ाकर 2,000 रु० तक किया जा रहा है। अधिनियम मे संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक पहले ही राज्य सभा मे प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

असंगठित क्षेत्र में श्रम कानून

1861. **श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला :**

चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असंगठित क्षेत्र में श्रम संबंधी कानूनों का पालन उचित रूप से नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा असंगठित क्षेत्र में श्रम संबंधी कानूनों के कड़ाई से अनुपालन किए जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) से (ग) असंगठित क्षेत्र में विशेषतः न्यूनतम